



D'YAKOV, Vasilii Ivanovich; GETLING, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TYU-  
TYUNIK, M.S., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Standard designs of electric equipment; electrician's manual]  
Tipovye raschety po elektrooborudovaniyu; v pomoshch' tsukhnyym  
elektrikam. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Pod red. B.V.Getlinga. Mo-  
skva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 125 p.  
(MIRA 14:7)

(Electric apparatus and appliances)

GETLING, Boris Vladimirovich; BARANOVSKIY, M.A., nauchnyy red.; KOPYLOV, V.P., nauchnyy red.; KOBRINSKAYA, M.V., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Reading circuits and diagrams of electrical systems] Chtenie skhem i chertezhei elektroustanovok. Moskva: Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 195 p. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Electric circuits) (Electric networks)

PETROV, Vadim Konstantinovich [deceased]; SHLYAPINTSEV, Lev  
Samoylovich; GETLING, B.V., nauchn. red.; MUPKINA,  
V.G., red.

[Collection of problems in electrical engineering with  
industrial electronics fundamentals] Sbornik zadach po  
elektrotekhnike s osnovami promyshlennoi elektroniki.  
Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 174 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

AUTHORS:

Jettling, R.V., Savinova, Ye. M.

TITLE:

Some Data on the Boron Content of Igneous Rocks in the Turinskoye Ore Field, Ural Mountains (Nekotoryye dannyye o boranovom soderzhanii v izverzhennykh porodakh turinskogo ruznogo polya na Urle)

PERIODICAL:

Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr. 4, pp. 511-513 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

26 samples of various rocks were investigated in order to determine their boron content (parts spectrograph ISP-22): Intrusive rocks and prekamrian vein rocks (circa 0.003%) Effusive rocks (circa 0.006%) Postkamrian vein rocks (lamprophyres) (circa 0.002%) In these rocks no boron minerals occur. The boron is contained mainly in plagioclase, as is shown by the investigation of the monomineral fractions (results in Table 2). This improves the statement of Sakuma (Act 14) that boron is concentrated mainly in dark minerals. The authors plotted a great number of boron analyses on a diagram, in order to find a dependence of the boron content on the composition of the rock. It was found that the increased boron contents are due to a much even richer in boron. The rocks of

Card 1/2

Some Data on the Boron Content of Igneous Rocks in the Tur'inskoye Ore Field, Ural Mountains

Tur'inskoye on the average show a threefold mean boron content. To this corresponds also the occurrence of datolite-mineralization in the Vadimo-Aleksandrovskoye deposit in the Tur'inskoye ore field. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 1 reference, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Moscow Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Lenin V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1958

1. Rock--Analysis 2. Boron--Determination

Card 2/2

2(3), 3(0)

AUTHORS: Getling, R. V., Savinova, Ye. M.

007, -1-1-1

TITLE: On the Boron Distribution in Rocks and Skarn Minerals of the V. I. Iino-Aleksandrovskoye Datolite Deposit (Tur'inskoye Ore Field, Northern Ural) (O raspredelelenii bora v porodakh i skarnovkh mineralakh V. I. Iino-Aleksandrovskogo datolitovogo mestorozhdeniya (Tur'inskoye rudnoye pole, Severnyy Ural)).

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 58-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deposit belongs to the Eastern part of the Tur'ya geosyncline and consists of effusive- and metamorphic sedimentary rocks of the middle Devon. Variscan intrusions of gabbro, gabbro-diorites, and quartz diorites as well as veins of diorite-porphyrates and lamprophyres pierce through the Devon rocks. Various types of skarns are spread throughout the deposit. Their boron content was determined by means of a spectrum analysis (Ref 2). The boron content of igneous rocks which was investigated in a previous study is 0.003 - 0.005% (Ref 2). The following averages were found: sedimentary-metamorphic complex 0.004% (Table 1), rocks contiguous to the skarn 0.003% (Table 2). Garnet skarns almost entirely free from boron (Table 3), garnet-wollastonite and wollastonite

Card 1/3

On the Boron Distribution in Rocks and Skarn Minerals of the Valimo-  
Aleksandrovskoye <sup>Datolite</sup> Deposit (Turinskoye <sup>Ore</sup> Field, Northern Ural) SOV/7-53-1-5/14

skarns: wollastonite with 0.009% (Table 4), garnets with 0.04% (Table 5), epidote-skarns 0.002% boron. Summarizing, there is to be said: boron is concentrated in hornfels, in garnet from garnet-wollastonite skarns, in epidote, in the rocks contiguous to the skarn, and in igneous rocks. The boron content of hornfels is possible due to the sponges which concentrated boron obtained from the sea-water. In the processes resulting from contact with the contiguous rocks boron is not removed from the igneous rocks. The boron content of wollastonites is caused by mechanical datolite admixtures as was shown by the x-ray analysis carried out by K. V. Peletova. Garnets from garnet skarns are usually free from boron while boron was supplied during the transformation into epidote. The absence of boron minerals from the skarns shows that boron acted as a completely mobile component and had a low chemical potential. Datolite was formed by the reaction with silicate material in limestone. Boron-free garnets in skarn deposits do not constitute a criterion for the presence of datolite; an increased boron content, however, is highly indicative of

Card 2/3



JOV 7-1-1-11  
on the Zircon Distribution in Rocks and Skarn Minerals of the Talimo-  
Aleksandrovskoye Baf-fine Deposit (Turkmenistan Ore Field, Northern Turkmenistan)

... titanite mineralization. The authors thank V. V. Shcherbina  
and V. L. Arsenkov for their valuable advice and suggestions.  
... A. Yaroshevskiy determined the light refraction and specific  
weight of garnets. There are 6 tables, and 11 references,  
of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo  
AN SSSR, Moskva  
(Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni  
V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1983

Card 3/3

GUTLING, R.V.

Datolite in the vicinity of Bodrak in the Crimea and its genetic characteristics. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 89 no.1:102-106 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

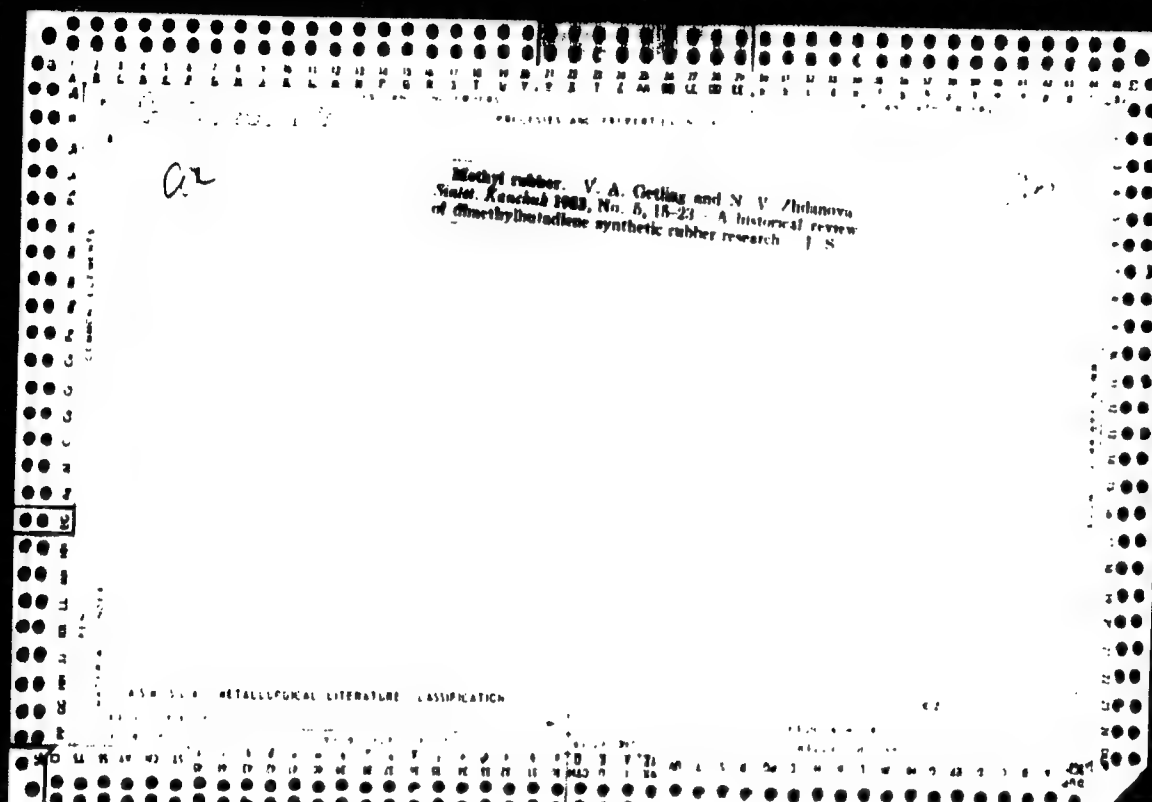
(Bodrak region—Datolite)

GETLING, R.V.

Axinite from the Kyzyl-Espe deposit. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va  
94 no.5:607-612 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, geologicheskii  
fakul'tet.



CA

22

Hydrogenation of Dubrovai vapor-phase cracked gasoline. V. Getling, A. Sosnina and L. Stepanov. *Novosti Tekhniki* 1956, No. 19, 31-3. — Data are given on the hydrogenation of gasoline obtained on the Dubrovai vapor-phase cracking. The gasoline was hydrogenated in the presence of MoS<sub>3</sub> at 25-100 atm. and 400°. The ratios of gasoline vapors to H<sub>2</sub> were 1:2, and 1:4. The most thorough hydrogenation was obtained at 100 atm. regardless of the gasoline/H<sub>2</sub> ratio. A reduction in the pressure decreased the speed of hydrogenation. A drop in the temp. to 340° also reduced the speed of hydrogenation. The hydrogenated gasoline had a high stability, an octane no. of 71-73, and a good susceptibility to tetraethyl lead.

B. Z. Kamich

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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GETLING, V.A.

New works of Soviet chemists (in the Department of Chemical Sciences).  
Vest.AN SSSR 24 no.4:87-88 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. (Resins, Synthetic) (Insecticides)  
(Fertilizers and manures)

GETLING, V.A.

In the Department of Chemical Sciences; reports on high molecular.  
Vest AN SSSR 25 no.8:74 Ag '55. (MLBA 9:1)

(High molecular weight compounds)



GETLING, V.A.

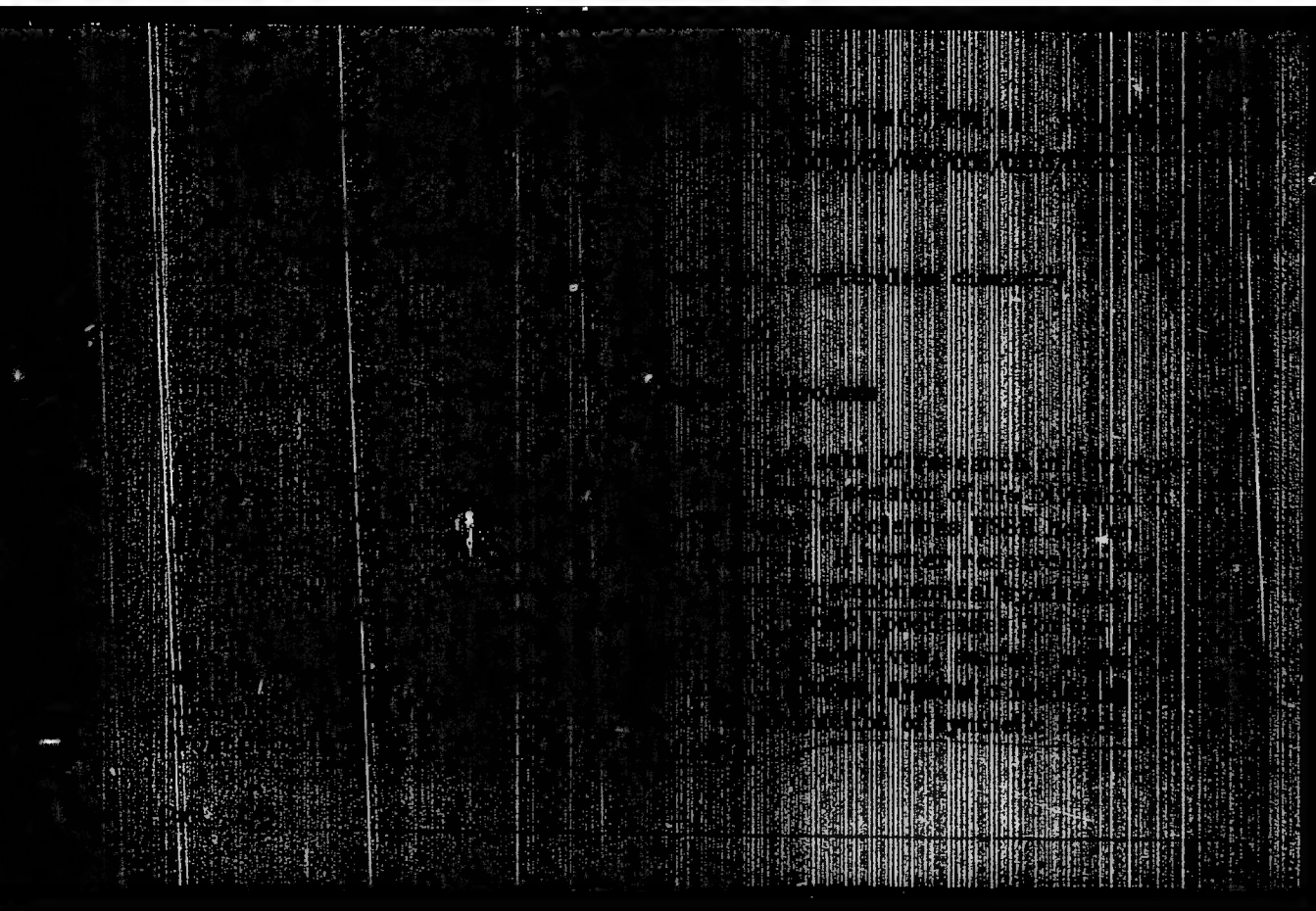
In the Department of Chemistry; regular general session. Vest.AN  
SSSR 26 no.12:102-103 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)  
(Chemistry)

GETLING, V.A.

Important results of some theoretical works as reported at a  
meeting of the Department of Theoretical and Technical Chemistry.  
Vest. AN SSSR 34 no. 2:47-49 F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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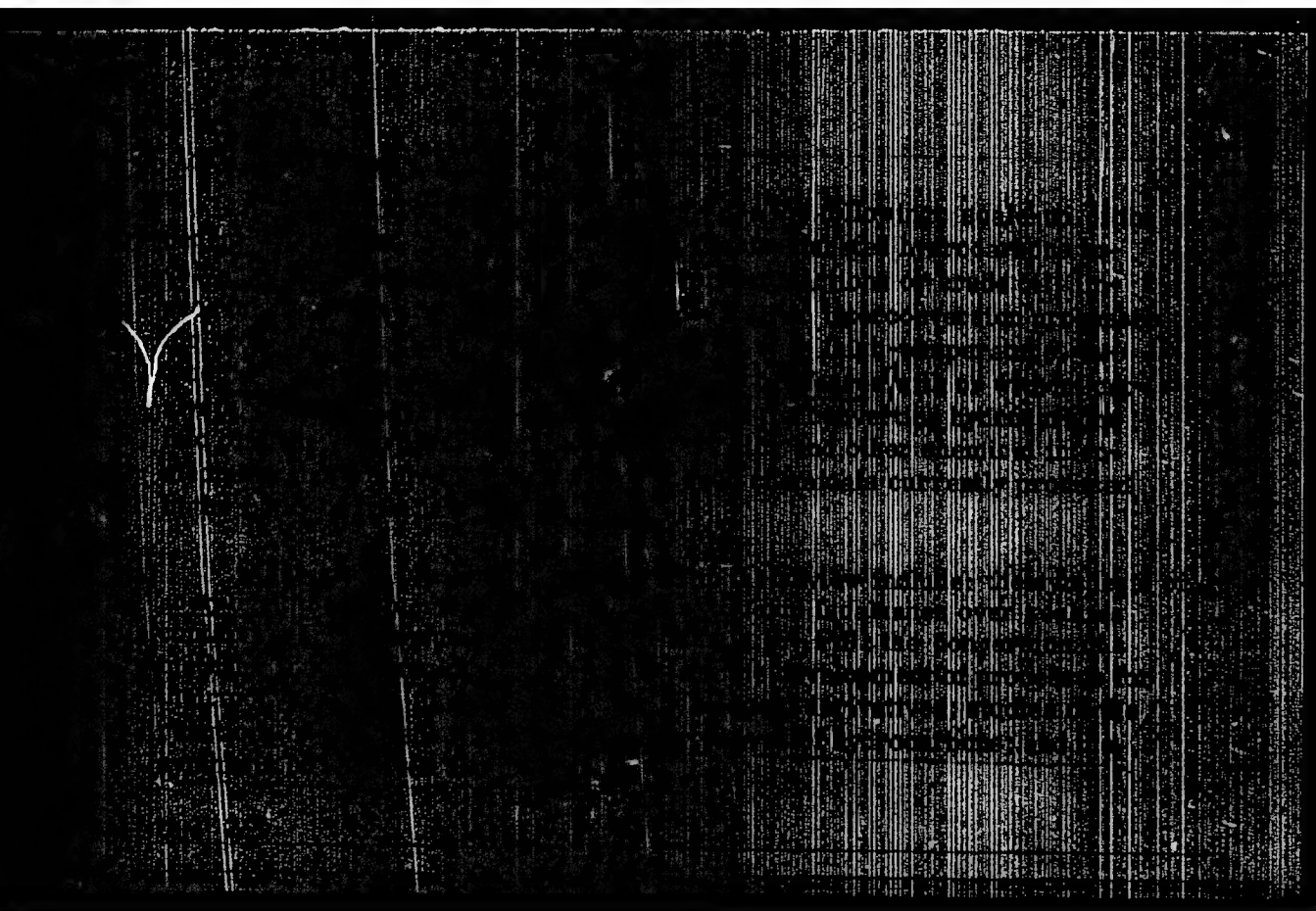


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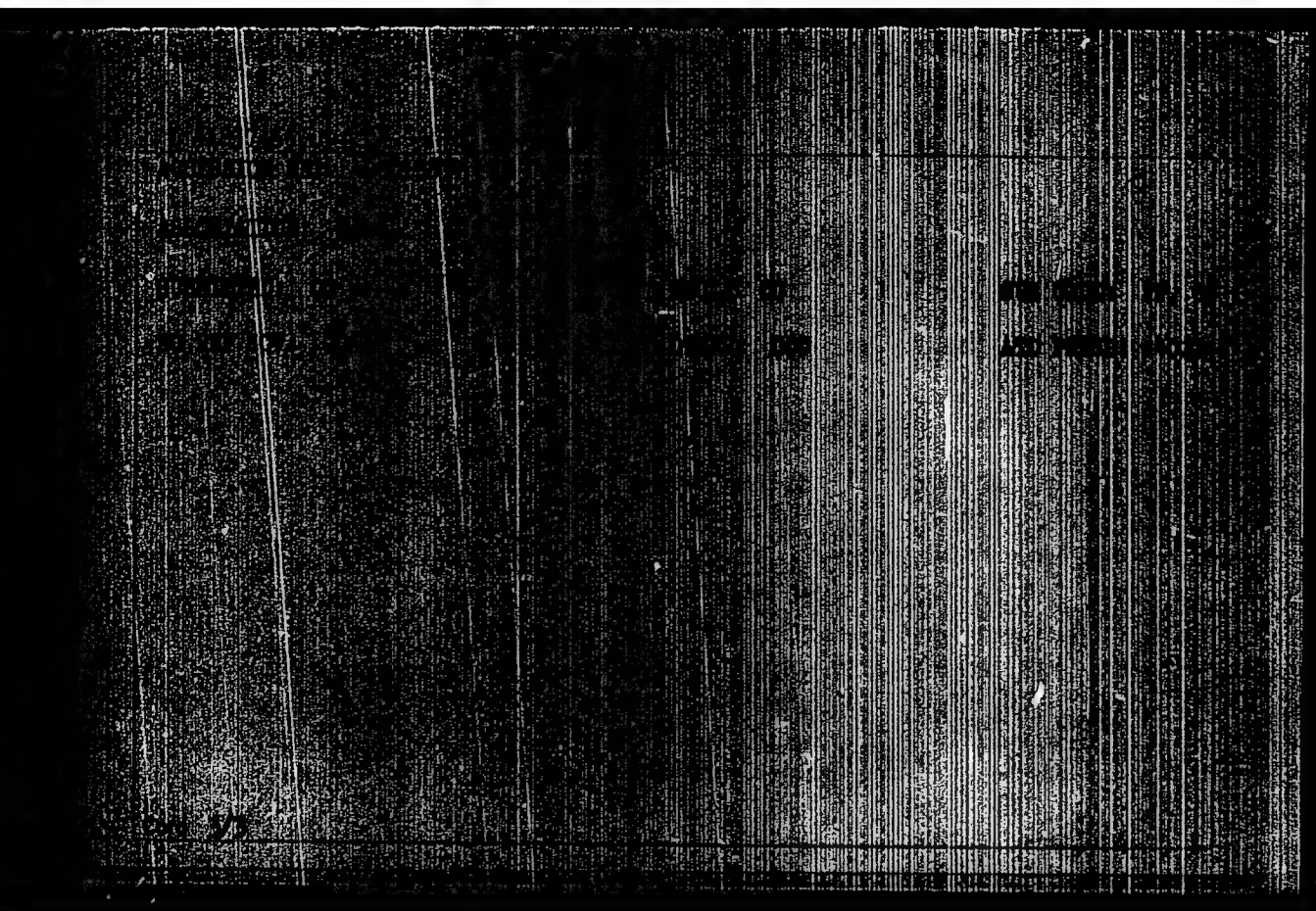


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GETLING, V.A.

Studies in the chemistry of complex compounds; conference at  
the Department of General and Technical Chemistry. Vest. AN  
SSSR 34 no.7:108-109 J1 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

SECRET, CIA.

1. The following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past and is being provided to you for your information. The source has provided information that is reliable and accurate and is being provided to you for your information.

GETLING, YU.

Getling, Yu. "Coal City", (Karpinsk, Sverdlovsk oblast. Synopsis), Ural'skiy  
sovremennik, No. 13, 1948, p. 188-208

SO: U-3264, 10 April 43, (Istoria 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).



PEKAREVICH, Vladimir Matveyevich; SERGEYEV, Sergey Vasil'yevich;  
GETLING, Yu., red.; CHEMKO, L., tekhn. red.

[Developing the industries of Sverdlovsk Province during the years of the seven-year plan] Razvitie promyshlennosti Sverdlovskoi oblasti v gody semiletki. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 82 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza , Sverdlovskoy oblasti (for Pekarevich). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy politekonomii Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova (for Sergeyev).  
(Sverdlovsk Province--Industries)

DOLBILIN, Ivan Prokop'yevich, inzh.; UDILOV, Viktor Ivanovich, inzh.;  
KUDRYAVTSEV, N.F., inzh., retsenzent; GETLING, Yu., red.;  
GOLOBOKOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and automation in lumbering camps] Mekhanizatsiia  
i avtomatizatsiia na lesozagotovkakh. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe  
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 96 p. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Sverdlovsk Province—Lumbering—Machinery)

GANSHTAK, Vladimir Iosifovich, doktor ekon. nauk; ZHUKOV, Iavel Aleksandrovich, prof.; PETROV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; GETLING, Yu., red.

[Production potentials are limitless! Based on the example of the machinery manufacturing enterprises of Sverdlovsk Province] Rezervy proizvodstva neishcherpaemy. Na primere mashinostroitel'nykh predpriyatii Sverdlovskoi oblasti. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 207 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya truda i zarabotnoy platy Sredne-Ural'skogo sovnaarkhoza (for Petrov). 2. Politekhnikheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for Zhukov).

SMORZALOV, V.T., red.; KARDASH, F.G., st. varshchik, red.;  
IVANOVA, V.Ya., red.; SUDAKOVA, Yu., red.; VASIL'KOVICH,  
L.A., red.; GUTLING, Yu., red.

[Plant of miraculous transformations; everyday work of  
the employees of the Tavda Hydroelectric Plant] Avtor sk-  
desnykh prevrashchenii, trudovye podvigi i kultura Tavdin-  
skogo gidroliznogo zavoda. Sv. razvitiye i razmesheniye tek-  
nicheskogo i kul'nogo. 1964. 50 p. (USSR Lit.)

1. Direktor Tavdinskogo gidroliznogo zavoda, Ural (for  
Kardash). 2. Predsedatel zavodskogo komiteta Tavdinskogo  
gidroliznogo zavoda, Ural (for Ivanova). 3. Sekretar  
Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo Kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi  
(for Sudakova). 4. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Tavdinskogo  
gidroliznogo zavoda, Ural (for Vasil'kevich).



~~GETLING, Yu. V.~~; YEFIMOV, A.M., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, redaktor;  
DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[For a better utilization of working space] Za luchshee ispol'zovanie  
proizvodstvennykh ploshchadei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo  
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 33 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)  
(Machinery industry)

GETLING, Yuriy Vladimirovich; ADAFOVA, L., red.; CHEMEK, L., tekhn.  
red.

[Sverdlovsk Province between the 21st and 22d Congresses of  
the CPSU] Mezhdv dvumia s"ezdami; Sverdlovskaiia oblast' mezh-  
du XXI i XXII s"ezdami KPSS. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizh-  
noe izd-vo, 1961. 103 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Sverdlovsk Province—Economic conditions)

CHUVATOV, V.V.; BEREZIN, N.N.; METSGER, E.Kh.; NAGIN, V.A.; KARTASHOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MIL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYCHKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; SUKHANOV, V.P., SHLYAPIN, V.A.; KORZHENKO, L.I.; ABRAMYCHEV, Ye.P.; KAZANTSEV, I.I.; YARES'KO, V.F.; LUKOYANOV, Yu.N.; DUDAROV, V.K.; BALINSKIY, R.P.; KOROTKOVSKIY, A.E.; PONOMAREV, I.I.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; IL'INYKH, N.Z.; TSITKIN, N.A.; ROGOZHIN, G.I.; PRAVOTOROV, B.A.; ORLOV, V.D.; RACHINSKIY, M.N.; KULTYSHEV, V.N.; SMAGIN, G.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.D.; MACHERET, I.G.; SHEGAL, A.V.; GALASHOV, F.K.; ANTIPIN, A.A.; SHALAKHIN, K.S.; RASCHUKTAYEV, I.M.; TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; FOTIYEV, A.F.; IPPOLITOV, M.F.; DOROSINSKIY, G.P.; ROZHKOV, Ye.P.; RYUMIN, N.T.; AYZENBERG, S.L.; GOLUBTSOV, N.I.; VUS-VONSOVICH, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; GUSELETOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALUGIN, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KRAMINSKIY, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; MAYLE, O.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; OZERSKIY, S.M., inzh., retsenzent; SKOBLO, Ya.A., dots., retsenzent; SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHALAMOV, K.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VOYNICH, N.F., inzh., red.; GETLING, Yu., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Ya., tekhn. red.

[Construction handbook] Spravochnik stroitelia. Red.kollegia: M.I. Bychkov i dr. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962. 532 p. Vol.2. 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Construction industry)



ROVNOVA, Z.I.; KOSYAKOV, P.N.; KLIMENKO, S.M.; GETLING, Z.M.

Effect of antibodies and inhibitors on the virus-cell system.  
Vop. virus 8 no.2:150-155 Mr-Apr'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TO: A.

FROM: [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

GETMAN, A., general-polkovnik tankovykh voysk

Train platoon leaders carefully. Komn. Vooruzh. Sil 4  
no.2:24-29 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Komanduyushchiy voyskami Priкарпатского voyennogo okruga.

GETMAN, A., general email

In the interests of high combat readiness, Gen. A. M. G. G. G.  
4 no. 13138-40 de 1962. (1962)

GERARD, A., 1969, p. 111

For more information, call 1-800-4-A-ARTIST or 1-800-4-ARTIST-3. Mr. 1-800-4-A-ARTIST-3.  
(MUSA 184)

0534 1545

1. Председатель Контрольного комитета должен быть членом общенационального совета, а также членом общенационального совета, а также членом общенационального совета.

SHAPRANOV, I.A.; GET'MAN, A.A.---

Gating systems for magnesium iron founding. Lit. proizv. no. 2:13-  
18 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Iron founding) (Foundries--Equipment and supplies)

GULYAYEV, S.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.; GETMAN, A.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ORLIK, S.D., red. izd-va

[Mechanical properties of cast metals] Mekhanicheskie svoitva  
litogo metalla; trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 307 p.  
(I.L.A 16:12)

1. Ispytaniya po teorii liteynykh protse.sov. (th.  
(Metal castings—Testing)

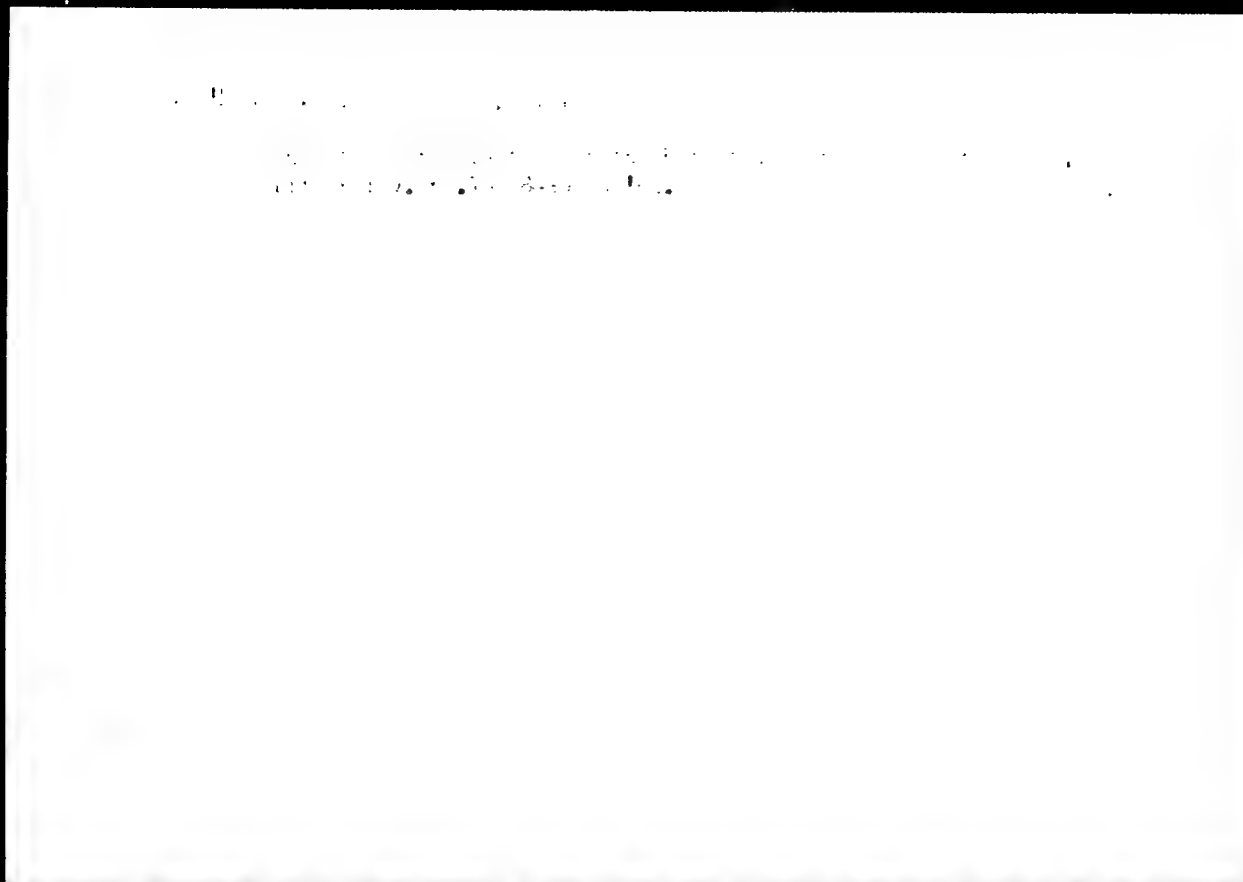
GULYEV, B.B.; GET'MAN, A.A.

Characteristics of the coefficient of flow in gating systems.  
Lit.proizv. no.7:3-4 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:4)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514930008-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514930008-1"

L 16797-63

SWP(E)/SWP(Q)/SWP(M)/SDG AFTC/ASD PP-4 JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3005799

S/0128/63/000/008/0043/0047

AUTHOR: Levi, L. I.; Get'man, A. A.; Vlasova, T. M.

TITLE: Gases in cast metal [Reports presented at an all-Union conference on problems of interaction of gases with metals and alloys, held in February 1963]

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1963, 43-47

TOPIC TAGS: steel melting, vacuum steel melting, electroslag melting, electromagnetic stirring, vacuum degassing, manganese steel, chromium alloy, aluminum alloy, steel casting, titanium casting, hydrogen behavior, nitrogen behavior, nitrogen effect, porosity, inert gas effect, salt effect, filtration

ABSTRACT: An all-Union conference on problems of interaction of gases with metals and alloys was held in February 1963. About 60 reports were presented and discussed at the conference, attended by 300 representatives of 150 scientific organizations of the USSR.

N. M. Chuyko, Yu. P. Galitskiy, V. B. Rutkovskiy, A. P. Perevyazko, E. S. Senchilov, and E. D. Samoylenko reported on the behavior of

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L 16797-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005799

20

hydrogen and nitrogen in acid and basic electric furnaces, and K. N. Ivanov, on melting steel with low hydrogen content in arc furnaces. V. P. Karasev and P. Ya. Ageyev discussed behavior of gases during the treatment of metal with solid sorbents such as slags and emphasized that they markedly reduce the hydrogen content. M. F. Galkin, Yu. A. Yevstratov, M. M. Zakharov, and A. V. Kuzin spoke of the elimination of underskin porosity in austenitic steel castings by addition of magnesite shortly before tapping, tapping at 1700-1730C, and addition of titanium in the ladle. Yu. A. Klyachko and I. V. Tulepova discussed the effect of vacuum-arc melting and electroslag melting on the gas content in steel and pointed out that both methods reduce the hydrogen and oxygen content, promote the dispersion of nonmetallic inclusions, and change their chemical composition. N. M. Chuyko, A. T. Perevyazko, V. B. Rutkovskiy, R. Ye. Danichek, and Yu. V. Lagunov dealt in their report with vacuum degassing of steel. The best results were obtained in vacuum stream degassing, and by blowing a stream of an inert gas through metal in a ladle in vacuum. The report of A. I. Pakhomov and A. N. Sokolov discussed

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L 16197-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005799

the effect of electromagnetic stirring on gas content. Yu. A. Nekhendzi, N. G. Gifshovich, A. P. Lebedev, and L. V. Gruenyskh analyzed the effect of gases on the shrinkage of alloys. V. I. Vlasov and Ye. F. Komolova discussed the effect of nitrogen on properties of manganese steel and pointed out that nitrogen in high-manganese steel increases wear resistance and strength. The report of V. G. Korotkov analyzed the combined effect of salts, inert gases, vacuum, and filtration on aluminum alloys. G. F. Balandin, E. Ch. Gini, Yu. P. Matveyko, Ye. A. Sokolov, Yu. A. Stepanov, and Yu. P. Yakovlev discussed gas-induced defects in large thin-walled castings. R. Ya. Kukkonen, G. A. Kaplunovskiy, A. A. Demidova, O. N. Haguitzkiy, and B. B. Gulyayev reported on porosity formation in titanium castings. Fused magnesite molds vacuum fired at high temperature, use of pressure in casting, and centrifugal casting all reduce the gas porosity in titanium castings.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 3/13

SHAPANOV, I.A.; GFT'MAN, A.A.

Capola with two-stage air preheating and basic lining. 1st.  
proizv. 5:20-21 My '64. (MIRA 1813)

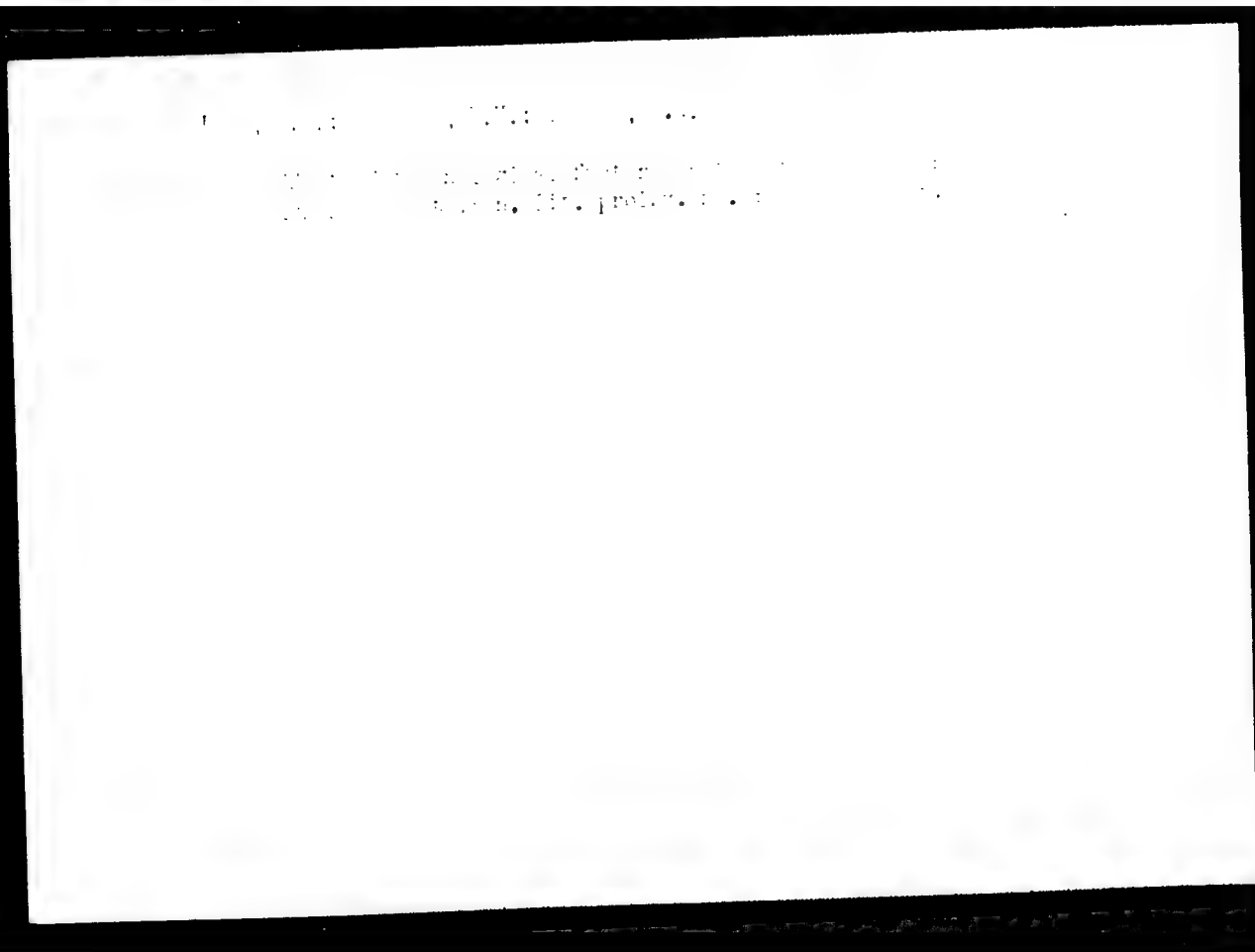
GULYAYEV, B.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.; GETMAN,  
A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KAZAN, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
tekhn. nauk, red.; KAZAN, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
red.; KAZAN, A.V., inzh., red.

[Gases in cast metal] Gazy v litom metalle. Moskva, 1964.  
"Nauka," 1964. 262 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moscow. Institut mashinovedeniya.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000514930008-1"

KACHAN, A.D., inzh.; GULYAYEV, B.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; GEFIMAN, A.D.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk

Semicontinuous method of cast iron pipe casting. Lit. proizv.  
no.11:8-10 N '65. (MIRA 18-12)



L 33115-66

ACC NR: AP6024083

SOURCE CODE: UR/6144/66/000/002/0235/0236

AUTHOR: Zav'yalov, A. S.; Gat'man, A. A.; Molchanov, V. D.; Krasyuk, N. P.;  
Agranovskiy, K. Yu.; Berger, A. Ya.; Greyor, L. K.; Yesakov, V. P.; Miller, Ye. V.;  
Pyatman, K. I.; Abryutin, V. N.; Gubanov, V. V.; Oranskly, M. I.; Yevseyov, H. Ye.;  
Morkin, G. B.; Sinol'nikov, Ye. M.; Avilov-Karnaukhov, B. N.; Bogush, A. G.;  
Bolyayov, I. P.; Pekkor, I. I.; Chernyavskiy, F. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: O. B. Bron (on his 70th birthday)

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 2, 1966, 235-236

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, circuit breaker

ABSTRACT: Osip Borisovich Bron was born in 1896 in Klintsi. In 1920, he graduated from the physics-math faculty of Khark'ov Technological Institute. He became a professor in 1930. He defended his doctor's thesis in 1940. During the second world war, he was in the navy. After demobilization in 1950, Engineer Colonel Bron went to work teaching at the Leningrad Industrial Correspondence School. He became the head of the Chair of Theoretical Bases of Electrical Technology in 1958. He is closely associated with scientific and development work, and has cooperated closely in this area with the Leningrad "Elektrosila" plant since 1946. His work has been in the areas of spark-damping and high-power circuit breakers. He has published over 140 scientific works and 19 inventions. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

L 45111-66 TCH

ACC NR: AP6021926 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0017/66/000/003/0004/0005

AUTHOR: Getman, A. L. (Hero of the Soviet Union, General of the Army, Chairman  
Tsk DOSAAF SSSR)

ORG: Tsk DOSAAF SSSR

TITLE: More attention to future soldiers!

SOURCE: Voyennyye znaniya, no. 3, 1966, 4-5

TOPIC TAGS: military training, civil defense/DOSAAF

ABSTRACT: The author stresses the need for more and better military training among DOSAAF [All-Union Volunteer Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy] members, even though close to one million DOSAAF propagandists and social workers are already active in preparatory military training in the organization. Hundreds of thousands of youths of draft and predraft age were given basic military training in the DOSAAF in 1965. A new sports and technical-training system,

Card 1/3

L 45111-66

ACC NR: AP6021926

which was recommended by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the DOSAAF, was put into operation in January 1966. Graduates of the system receive the title "Ready for the Defense of the Motherland". DOSAAF volunteer training opened in 1965, points have been established at various enterprises. Groups are organized by shop and are now to be established at all enterprises, building projects, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and schools where there are at least 15 youths of predraft age. Monthly mass-defense training days, military-patriotic rallies and meetings of young people with heroes and veterans, military games and pilgrimages to battlefields are organized regularly. The author commends the work done by DOSAAF sports and technology clubs where high-school seniors are given free courses in military-technical skills. He also mentions an additional program of preparatory military training, required of all technical study groups and courses, and sports and technology clubs, which was established in October 1965. Abolishment of military training in schools required the reorganization of DOSAAF school organizations. DOSAAF-sponsored military training in schools was stepped up as a result at the end of 1964. The author complains that regardless of the progress made, the work

Card 2/3

L 45111-66

ACC NR: AP6021926

of the DOSAAF still needs great improvement, and suffers from shortages of equipment, poor organization, and indifference on the part of the leaders of the organization. [GC]

SUB CODE: 05, 06/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 3/3

GET'MAN, A.P.

[Efficient workers call the others forward] Feredoviki zovut  
vpered. Kishinev, Partiinoe izd-vo Tsk KP Moldavii, 1962. 41 p.  
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Brigadir ptitsevodcheskogo sovkhoza "Yuzhnyy" Krymskoy oblasti  
(for Get'man).

(Poultry)

USSR/Geography - Soil Classification Jan/Feb 53

"Problems of Developing a Land-Improvement (Ameliorative) Classification of Soils"

"Iz V-S Geograf Obshch" Vol 85, No 1, pp 120, 121

A report, on subject classification of soils, presented by B.G. Getman, Cand Agric Sci, on 27 Oct 52 at a meeting of the Soil Commission of All-Union Geog Society. The solution of related problems require unification of works of soil science, cultural techniques, hydraulic land improvement, and agronomy.

246T76

MINAM, F. I.; Karapova, I. E.

Lazarev, Petr Petrovich, 1875-1942

L. N. Lobachev and N. M. Pokrovsky on F. I.

Lazarev (on basis of letters).

Vest. A' SSSR 12 no. 4, 1922.

Monthly list of Russian accessions, Library of Congress, 1922-1923.

G-0110, F. F.

USSR/Medicine - Electrocardiography Sep/Oct 53

"An Artificial Electrocardiogram - A new Method of  
Determining the Accuracy of an Electrocardiogram,"  
F. F. Getman, Electrocardiograph Lab, Acad Med Sci  
USSR

Terap Arkh, Vol 25, No 5, pp 54-56

The author describes a new apparatus which can be  
used separately or built into an electrocardiograph.  
It operates by means of a light modulator of a disk  
or band type, and a photocell. The fluctuations are

276T14

recorded by the electrocardiograph. The apparatus  
has been tested and approved for use by the Electro-  
cardiography Lab, Acad Med Sci USSR. A schematic  
drawing accompanies the text.



GETMAN, P.Y.

~~Photoindicator. Fisiol. zh. SSSR 39 no. 1:104-105 Jan-Feb 1953.~~  
(CLML 24:2)

1. Moscow.

GETMAN, F.F.

USSR/Optics - Physiological Optics.

K-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1951, 3068

Author : Getman, F.F.

Inst : Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics of the  
Ministry of Health, USSR.

Title : Effect of the Form of a Light Impulse on the Perception  
of Light.

Orig Pub : Probl. fiziol. optiki, 1955, 11, 228

Abstract : After having tested the effect of light of variable intensity with various time dependence of intensity on vision, the author has found that pulses of sinusoidal form were evaluated by observers as something pleasant, while rectangular pulses were unpleasant.  
No indications of the brightnesses and frequencies employed are given.

Card 1/1

- 127 -

GETMAN, F.F. (Moskva)

Method for registering the "bipotentials of the diaphragm" in  
man. Vrach.delo no.2:169-172 F '56. (MLBA 9:7)  
(DIAPHRAGM) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

GET'MAN, I.A.; MONASTYRSKAYA, N.M.; NATANSON, T.L.

A case of the development of chlorine-resistant forms of bacteria  
in water supply systems. Vod.i san.tekh. no.9:6-8 D '55.

(MIRA 9:3)

(Water--Bacteriology)

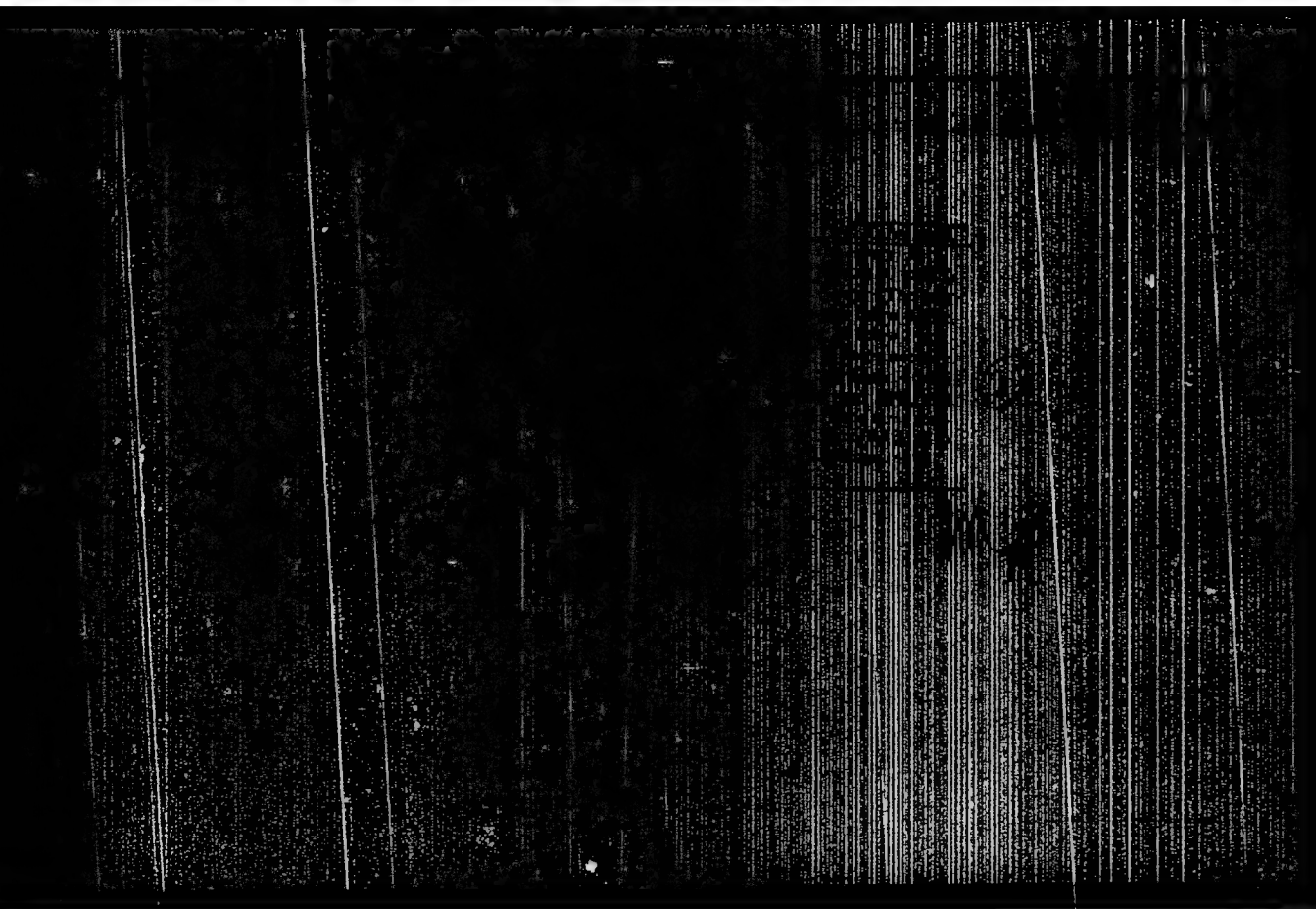
GET'MAN, I.A.

Difficulties caused by the periodic deterioration of the quality of water in the Northern Donets-Donets Basin Canal; data of two years' experience in its use. Trudy Gidrobiol, ob-va 14:115-123 '63.  
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Donbassvodtresta, Donetsk.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514930008-1"

133-8-8/28

AUTHORS: Margulis, O.M., Romanchenko, K.G., and Getman, I.A.

TITLE: Sheaths for immersion thermocouples. (Nakonechniki dlya termopar pogruzheniya).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), No.8, 1957, pp.714-715 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Methods of producing refractory thermocouple sheaths for immersion thermocouples resistant to thermal shock and able to withstand not only a large number of short immersions but also prolonged immersion, were investigated. T.K.Kazanskaya (laboratory assistant) participated in the investigation. It was established that the best method of manufacturing is by freezing a layer of a mixture of refractory powder with paraffin and oleic acid on to an immersed rod (at 50-70 C). It is stated that the appropriate compositions for manufacturing various refractory sheaths were established but no details given. As all refractory sheaths produced cracked on immersion, two types of protective coatings based on metallurgical magnesite and zirconia stabilised with lime were developed. The size distribution required for the above two materials are given. As a binder, an alcoholic sulphite lyle was used. Tests carried out in a high frequency furnace at 1600-1700C indicated that sheets from technical corundum coated with a

Card 1/2

133-8-8/29

Sheaths for immersion thermocouples. (Cont.)

magnesite or zirconia coating can withstand 6-13 immersions. In Fig.2 a view of sheaths after 4 hours' immersion is given. It is concluded that using the above sheaths the control of metal temperature either by repeated immersions or by a continuous (4 hours) immersion is possible, but a proper design of the thermocouple itself should be developed.

There are 2 figures and 4 references, including 1 Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Refractories. (Vsesoyuznyy N.-I. Institut Ogneuporov).

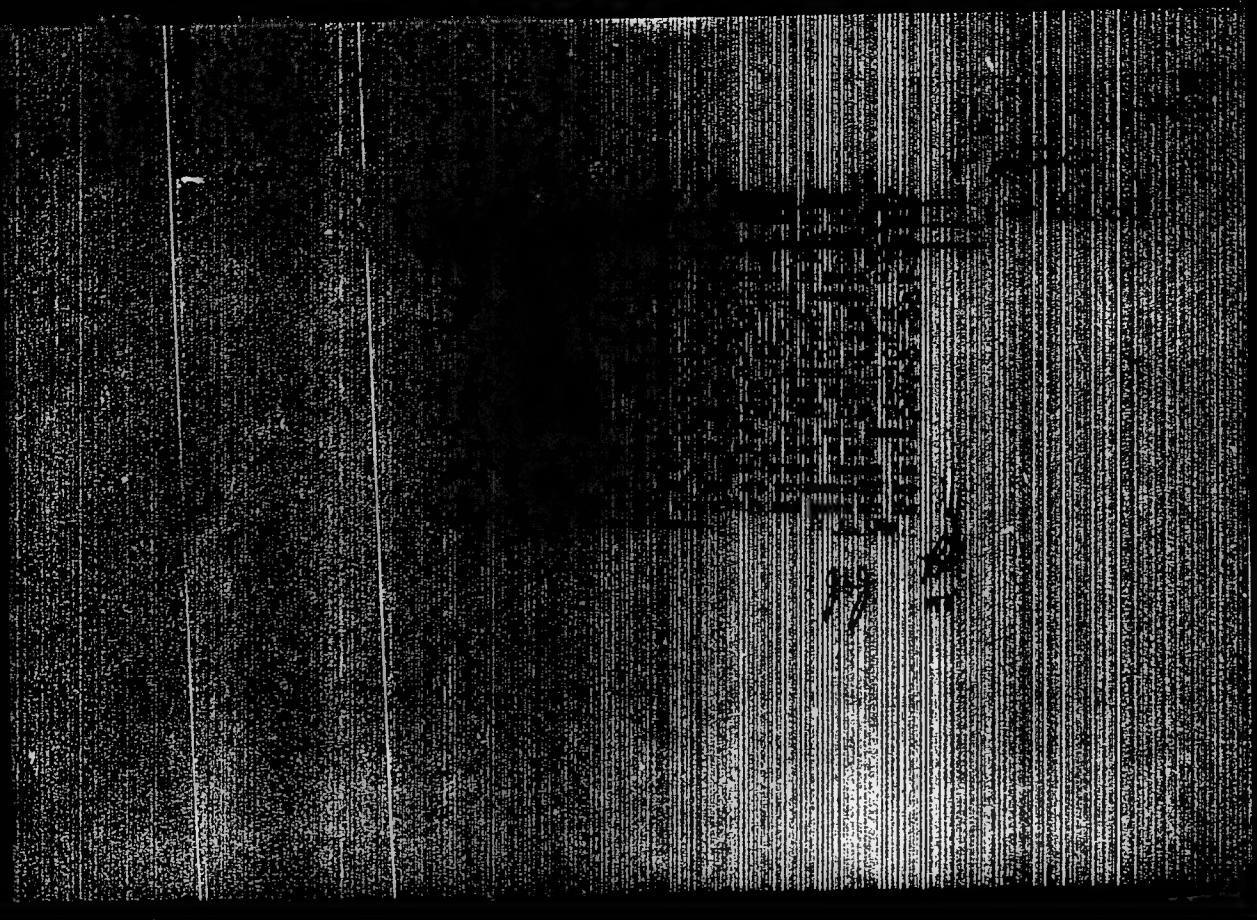
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514930008-1"



AUTHORS: Znakharevich, S.A., German, I.A., Kobayeva, L.A., Savkovich, I.A., Mil'shenko, R.S., Konavskiy, I.V.

TITLE: The Production Technology of Highly Aluminous Dense Products Using the Dispersed Concentrate of the Aktash Occurrence  
(Tekhnologiya proizvodstva vysokoglinozemistykh plotnykh izdeliy s primeneniym aktashskogo diasporovogo kontsentrata)

PERIODICAL: Ogneuroy, 1958 Nr 4, pp. 175-179 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments showed that this dispersed concentrate is not easily caked together at high temperatures even if previously finely crushed. Further, the result of petrographic investigations carried out by N.V. Gulko is given. An illustration shows the properties of samples from 100% dispersed concentrate of the Aktashsk occurrence at a pressure of 200 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and a burning temperature of up to 1000°. If the dispersed concentrate is burned twice its quality is improved but the working process is rendered more complicated. Experiments were therefore carried out in which previously burned and finely ground dispersed concentrate is used as a dust-like component of the fire-clay mass (dispersed fire clay).

Card 1/3

The Production Technology of Highly Aluminous Dense  
Products When Using the Dispersed Concentrate of the  
Aktash Occurrence

31.55 4.0/11

The properties of dispersed fire clay and of sinter made of technical alumina and clay are given in table 1. The characteristics of the masses and the properties of the crude samples may be seen from table 2, and those of samples burnt at 1500° from table 3. Furthermore, an industrial quantity of blast furnace briquettes of the type D 2 was made. The granulometry of the fire clay is shown in table 4 and the characteristics of the mass and the raw products are shown in table 5. Conclusions: 1.) By a joint application of the dispersed concentrate and technical alumina it is possible to obtain highly aluminous dense products. 2.) The dispersed aluminous products with a porosity of less than 1% have a good structure. They are of low permeability for acids and gases and have a volume stability at 1500-1600°. It is recommended to intensify the search for dispersed ores on the condition that costs are considerably reduced. There are 1 figure, 5 tables and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Production Technology of Highly Aluminous Dense  
Products When Using the Dispersed Concentrate of the  
Aktash Occurrence

131-58-4-10/17

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut ogneporov (Khar'kov Institute for  
Refractories)  
Voronezhskiy Sovmarkhoz (Voronezh Economic Council)  
Semilukskiy ognepornyy zavod (Semiluk Plant for Refractories)

Card 3/3

**AUTHOR:** Zhikharevich, S. A., Gerasim, I. A.,  
 Kopyeva, L. A. S V. 1958-09-01, 10

**TITLE:** Technology of Dense, Volume-Constant, High-Alumina Products  
 for the Brick Lining of Blast Furnaces (Tekhnologiya plotnykh  
 ob'yemopostoyannykh vysokokludnizhenistykh izdeliy dlya klaini  
 domennykh pechey)

**PERIODICAL:** Ognelov, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 389 - 401 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The fireproof bricks in the well of blast furnaces are  
 exposed to a longlasting influence of liquid crude iron  
 kept at a temperature of  $1500^{\circ}$  as well as to a static  
 pressure of 4-5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The conditions of the heat conduction,  
 especially in the central part of the well, are unfavorable  
 as well. Previously, the bricks were manufactured from  
 raw kaolin, but they developed a considerable shrinkage.  
 For the improvement of the stone quality a significant  
 increase of the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content (within the limits 65-75%)  
 is necessary. High-alumina products comply with these  
 requirements. Table 1 shows the composition and properties  
 of the high-alumina fire-clay. From Table 1 the porosity,

Card 1/4

Technology of Dense, Volume-Constant, High-Alumina  
Products for the Brick Lining of Blast Furnaces

SV/131-99-9-1/11

density and shrinkage of the products under a pressing force of 1000 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and a burning temperature of 1550° at a duration of 10 hours is seen. In table 2 the composition of the batch and the porosity of the raw material are presented. The influence of the fine-grained parts of the batch on the quality of samples from highly aluminous batches are given in table 4 and the shrinkage in table 5. Figures 3 and 4 show the properties of samples produced from this batch. Table 6 contains the chemical composition and the heat resistance of the samples and table 7 the fire properties. In table 8 the properties of products which were manufactured in the testing plant UNIIO, are tabulated. The experience gained in laboratory- and experimental work were introduced in the Semiluki plant of refractories. In this work participated from the Institute Ye.A.Gin'yar, A.P.Kochetova; from the plant T.A.Fitkalenko, I.A.Savkevich, R.S.Mil'shenko, Ye.G.Volodarskaya, Ye.V.Rachkova, S.I.Fedoseyev, N.V.Konetskiy and others (Ref 1). In table 9 the granulation of the batches is given and in table 10 the pressing process. Table 11 shows the properties of the bricks. Conclusions: It is possible

Card 2/4

Technology of Dense, Volume-Constant, High-Alumina  
Refractories for the Brick Lining of Blast Furnaces

SU7/131-58-9-1/11

to produce fireproof, highly aluminous bricks with low porosity and high stability as well as with a volume constancy at 1550-1600°. The technological parameters of this ware are presented. Together with an increased solidity of the stones also the construction of the well must be improved, in order to avoid a vaulting of the stones. It is recommended to enlarge the dimensions of the stones in order to reduce the number of joint. There are 4 figures, 11 tables, and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ognenporov  
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 3/4



Technology of Dense, Volume-Constant, High-Alumina  
Products for the Brick Lining of Blast Furnaces

SOV/171-58-9-1/11

Card 4/4

GET'MAN, I.A.; MATANSON, T.L.

Some observations on supplements to the current standard 5215-50.  
Lab.delo 5 no.2145 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)  
(WATER--PURIFICATION)

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29425  
S/381/1/010/017/077/166  
3101/3102

AUTHORS: Berezhnuy, A. S., Repenko, K. N., Getman, I. A., Gul'ko, N. V.

TITLE: Experimental studies of molybdenum disilicide as a refractory material

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal Khimiya, no. 17, 1961, 334, abstract 17K200 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i in-t ogneuporov, no. 1, 1960, 296-317)

TEXT: The conditions under which  $\text{MoSi}_2$  is synthesized from mixture of Mo and Si powders in a stoichiometric ratio without pressure at 1200-1600°C in an  $\text{H}_2$  atmosphere have been studied. It has been found that laboratory samples of  $\text{MoSi}_2$  can be obtained (without preliminary synthesis) by hot pressing at 40 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> in graphite molds. High-density samples of  $\text{MoSi}_2$  with a porosity of 7% were obtained by hot pressing at 200 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and 1700°C. For  $\text{MoSi}_2$  samples fired in a vacuum furnace, the coefficient of thermal expansion in vacuo between 20 and 1580°C was found to be  $12.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ . High-density samples showed maximum stability against atmospheric  $\text{O}_2$  on

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32465

S/Oct/61/000/017/077/166  
B101/B102

Experimental studies of molybdenum ...

heating. At  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{comp}} = 4500-10,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  depending on the grain composition of the charge and on the firing temperature; at  $1650^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{comp}} = 350-525 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . Under loads of 2 and  $10 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  no deformation was observed at  $1650^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $\text{MoSi}_2$  can be used as a refractory material.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

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S/131/63/000/001/004/004  
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Repenko, K. N., Gul'ko, N. V., Getman, I. A.

TITLE: Reaction of metallic titanium with crucibles made of zirconium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 1, 1967, 42 - 45

TEXT: The microstructure and phase composition of crucibles made of  $ZrO_2$  with addition of CaO or Ti, used for producing pure titanium, were investigated before and after use. Experimental crucibles were made by casting aqueous slips of  $ZrO_2$  (grain size  $< 3\mu$ ). The  $ZrO_2$  stabilized with CaO at  $1750^\circ C$  gave, after firing at  $1750^\circ C$ , a material consisting entirely of cubic  $ZrO_2$  with a porosity of 0.1%. The  $ZrO_2$  with an addition of 6.4% titanium by weight, initially annealed at  $1450^\circ C$ , was fired at  $1850^\circ C$ . In material containing 95% of the monoclinic  $ZrO_2$  modification the porosity was 1.5%. Titanium was melted in these crucibles at  $10^{-4}$  mm Hg, holding the temperature at  $1670 - 1680^\circ C$  for 30 or 10 min. In crucibles with Ti addition no contact between melt and crucible wall existed after 30 min.  
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Reaction of metallic...

S/131/63/000/001/004/004  
B117/B101

The content of metallic titanium in the crucible material had increased. Titanium was evenly distributed among the  $ZrO_2$  grains throughout the thickness of the wall. The microhardness of these grains was lower as compared with pure  $ZrO_2$ , but the microhardness of the metal had increased as compared with pure titanium. In crucibles with CaO addition, close contact between refractory material and metal melt existed after 30 min. The melt had only slightly penetrated into the refractory material, but caused its erosion. A layer of about  $90\mu$  thickness was formed, consisting of metal with sparsely distributed small  $ZrO_2$  particles, some of which penetrated to a depth of  $350\mu$  into the melt. After 10 min melting time, similar but less intensive reactions took place in both cases. Conclusion:  $ZrO_2$  crucibles with Ti addition are more durable and offer greater resistance to heat than those with CaO addition. This can partly be ascribed to the fact that titanium forms a solid cover around the  $ZrO_2$  particles and protects  $ZrO_2$  from destruction. Further laboratory and factory tests of  $ZrO_2$  crucibles with titanium addition are recommended as well as investigation of the metal so produced. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

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Reaction of metallic...

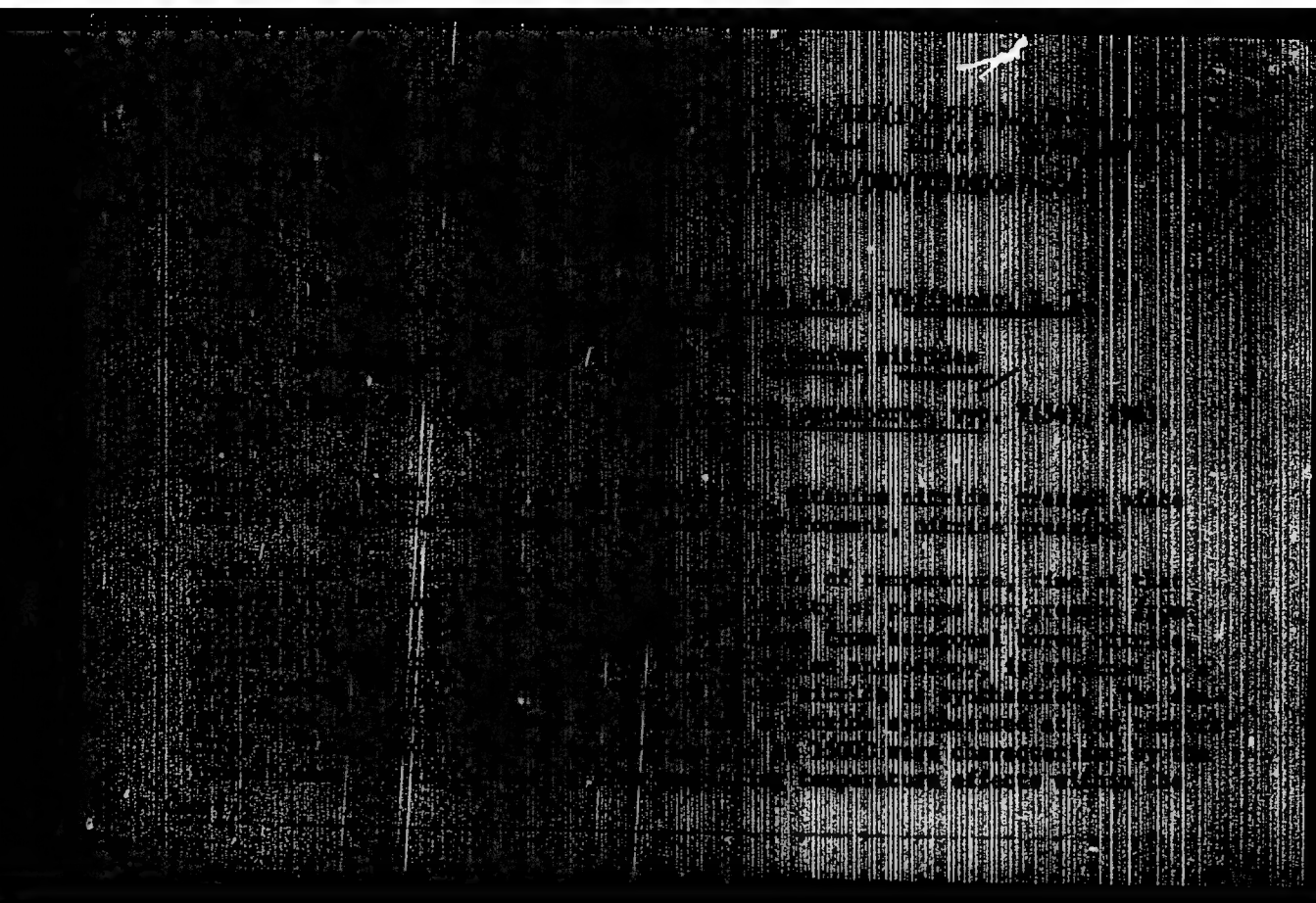
S/131/63/000/001/004/004  
B117/B101

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov  
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractory  
Materials)

Card 3/3

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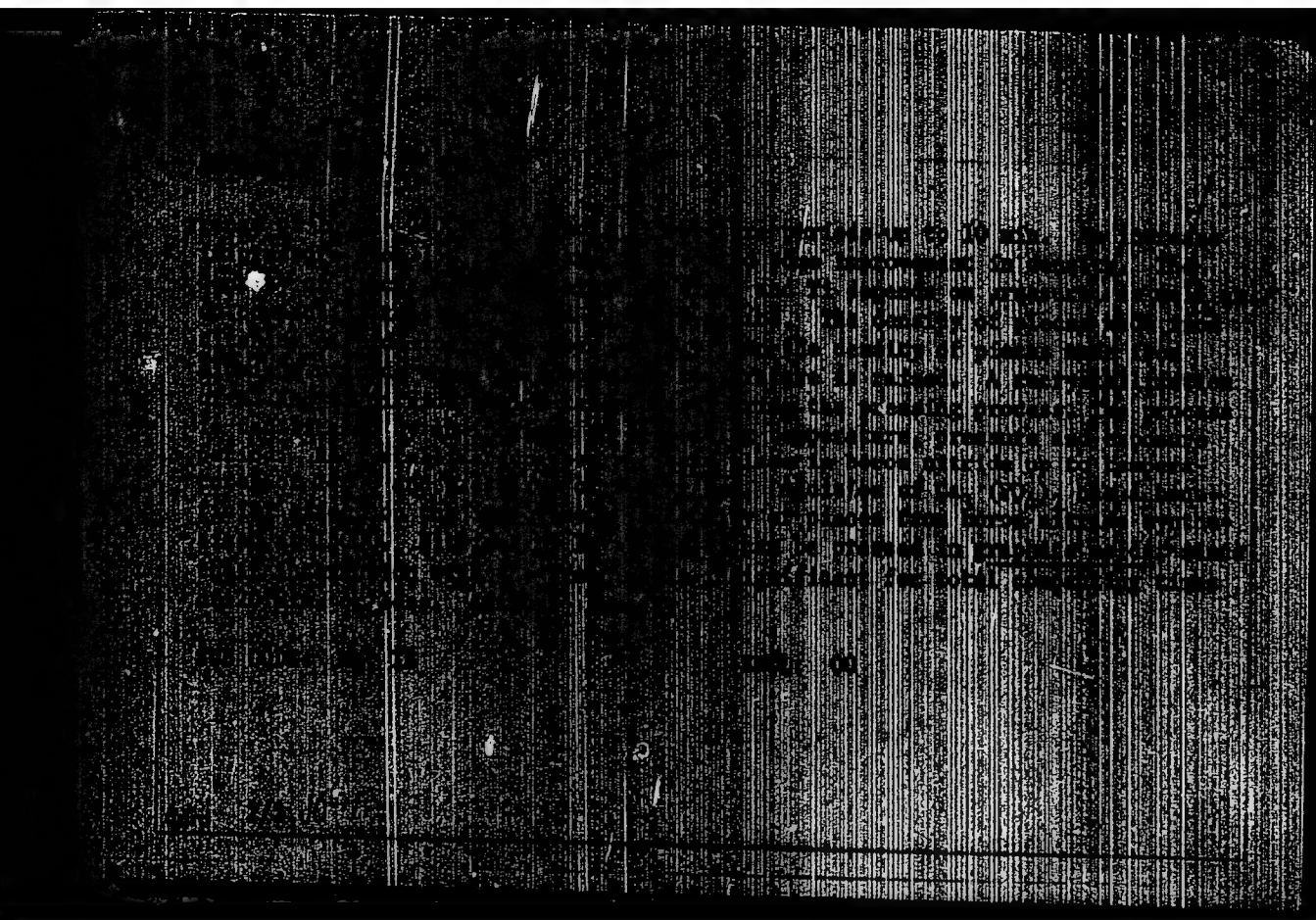
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000514930008-1"

L 29336-66 ENT(m)/I/ENP(t) IJP(c) WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AR6004371

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/015/B068/B068

AUTHOR: Repenko, K. N.; Getman, I. A.; Gul'ko, N. V.

TITLE: Stabilization and destabilization of zirconium dioxide cubic form <sup>21</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>37</sup>

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 15B488

REF SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov, vyp. 7(54), 1963, 204-212

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, zirconium oxide, zirconium compound, cubic crystal, ~~structure stability, CaO, MgO~~ heat change of state, vacuum chamber, *CHEMICAL STABILIZATION, SOLID SOLUTION*

ABSTRACT: The stabilization of  $ZrO_2$  in a commercial zirconium dioxide (93.96%  $ZrO_2$ ) was studied by methods of chemical, x-ray, and petrographical analyses, with the addition of  $CaO$ ,  $MgO$ ,  $CaZrO_3$ ,  $Ti$  or  $Zr$ . The stability of  $ZrO_2$ - $CaO$ - and  $ZrO_2$ - $MgO$  solid solutions with prolonged heating on air and in a vacuum at  $1200^\circ$  and short heating in a vacuum at  $2100^\circ$  was also investigated. For a complete transition of monoclinic  $Zr_2$  into cubic  $Zr_2$  an addition of 5%  $MgO$  or 2.5%  $MgO$  + 2.5%  $CaO$  is sufficient. However, an addition of 5% of  $CaO$  is inadequate.

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The constants of reaction speed and activation energy of the reaction of binding MgO and CaO with  $ZrO_2$  was calculated. Based on experiments of destabilization of solid solutions the most expedient way was shown of using Ca compounds for stabilizing  $ZrO_2$ , especially for processes in a vacuum. D. A.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

CC

GET'MAN, I.I.

Complications of cholecystitis. Vrach.delo no.10:1089 0 '58  
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Zborovskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Zakarpatskoy oblasti.  
(GALL BLADDER--DISEASES)

GERTMAN, I.I.

Sublingual dermoid cyst. Vrach.delo no.4:423 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Rayonnaya bol'nitsa, g. Zborov, Ternopol'skoy oblasti.  
(TONGUE--DISEASES) (CYSTS)

GET'MAN, I.Ya., bul'dozerist

We use the earth-working machine efficiently. Transp. stroi.  
13 no.2:36 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Stroitel'so-montashnyy poyasd No.182 upravleniya  
Magnitogorskstroyput'.  
(Virgin Territory--Earthwork)

L 07099-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6029110

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/006/0968/0971

AUTHOR: Klyushin, V.V.; Sidorov, S.K.; Kelarev, V.V.; Getman, I.Ya.; Arkhipov, V.Ye.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, Academy of Sciences of the SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Antiferro-ferromagnetic phase transition in the  $\text{Fe}(\text{Pt}_x\text{Pd}_{1-x})_3$  system [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 968-971

TOPIC TAGS: phase transition, ordered alloy, electric resistance, spontaneous magnetization, coercive force, iron alloy, platinum alloy, palladium alloy

ABSTRACT: The  $\text{Fe}(\text{Pt}_x\text{Pd}_{1-x})_3$  system was selected for investigation in view of its suitability for study of the behavior of the antiferromagnetic-ferromagnetic phase transition. The end compositions -  $\text{FePt}_3$  and  $\text{FePd}_3$  - are binary alloys with known properties, which become ordered (AuCu<sub>3</sub> type ordering) at 710 and 820°C, respectively. The mixed ternary alloys (with 25 atomic percent iron) are also characterized by AuCu<sub>3</sub> type ordering. The investigated compositions are tabulated (16 different specimens); the specimen preparation procedure and the resistivity measurement method were the same as described by V.V.Klyushin, I.Ya.Getman, V.N.Zubankov, and V.V.Kelarev (Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 21, 153, 1966). The temperatures of the phase

Cord 1/2

L 07096-67

ACC NR: AP6029110

transitions were determined from the anomalies in the temperature dependences of the electric resistivity. Also measured were the values of the spontaneous magnetization and the coercive force. These were determined by means of a vibrating magnetometer to within 3% for rod specimens. The composition dependences of the Neel and Curie points, the magnetic moment and the coercive force are presented in figures. A radical change or break in the curves is evinced in the region of 37 to 50 atomic percent Pd. The results and specifically the probable character of the antiferromagnetic phase transition are discussed at some length. It is concluded that the transition is realized by the process described by S.K.Sidorov and A.V.Doroshenko (Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 18, 811, 1964), involving gradual rotation of the magnetic moments in the entire volume of the specimen or appearance of ferromagnetic phase nuclei in the antiferromagnetic phase and the growth of these nuclei. Which of these mechanisms predominates will be determined in further studies. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,07

SUBM DATE: 00

ORIG. REF: 005 OTH REF: . 007

Card

2/2

*dh*



GUSEL'SHCHIKOV, M.K., professor; GUTMAN, M.G., redaktor; MAVROPSKIY, D.I.,  
redaktor; FIRSOV, M.Ye., redaktor.

[Electric and gas welding in shipbuilding and ship repair] Elektricheskaia i gasovaia svarka v sudostroenii i sudoremonte. 2 izd., dop. i perer. Leningrad, Izd-vo Ministerstva morskogo i rechnogo flota SSSR, 1953. 397 p. (MLRA 7:?)  
(Electric welding) (Oxyacetylene welding and cutting)  
(Shipbuilding)

GETMAN, M. G.

GETMAN, M.G.; VILL', B.I.

Shortcomings in teaching the course "Automatic welding" Avtom.svar.  
7 no.1:65-67 Ja-F '54. (MIRA 7:7)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda "Elektrik" (for Getman) 2. Nachal'nik  
laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektro-  
svarochnogo oborudovaniya (for Vill').  
(Electric welding--Study and teaching)

137-58-4-7405

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 154 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Getman, M. G.

TITLE: Manufacture of Equipment for Electric Arc Welding in Leningrad  
(Proizvodstvo oborudovaniya dlya elektrodugovoy svarki v Leningrade)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Svarochnoye proiz-vo. Leningrad, Lenizdat 1957 pp 86-102

ABSTRACT: Equipment for arc welding manufactured by the Leningrad Elektrik Works and developed by the VNIIESO is described: single-terminal DC outfits PS-300, PS-500, ABS-300, powered with an internal combustion engine, PAS-400 for underwater welding and cutting, the PSO series for 120, 300, 500, and 800 amps, the VSS-120 with a selenium rectifier, and the SPG-100 with a germanium rectifier, the multi-terminal PSM-1000 with 6 ballast rheostats, and the PS-100 high frequency transformer. The PS-500-1 generator of higher rpm and a transformer for 500 and 700 amps with Al windings are under development. The plant is making the new TSDA-500-3 transformer capable of adjusting current from 50 to 600 amps for the URSA-600 Ar arc set. Modernized

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137-58-4-7405

Manufacture of Equipment for Electric Arc Welding in Leningrad

flexible-electrode automatic welders, model ADShM-500, semi-automatic models PODShM-500 and PSh-5-U, and the small-size ADS-500 portable machine are in serial production for automatic and semiautomatic welding. Some welding sets have been re-equipped for work in the tropics. A number of specialized automatic machines have been developed and are in production: the ADSD-500 for submerged 2-arc and slag-puddle welding, the ADUK-100 for carbon electrode inert-gas welding, the ADSK-1000 for submerged welding of automobile wheel rims, the ADTR-300 for welding 50-60 mm diameter tubes, the ADBK-300 for welding cylindrical parts together, the ADOB-300 to weld oval housings for oil transformers, the ADTsP-300 for submerged welding of longitudinal nonmagnetic seams of steel cylinders with a Cu electrode, the ADN-500 for submerged hard facing of circular surfaces 50 to 350 mm in diameter, the UDSSh-2 for submerged arc welding or welding with shielding washers of studs of 4 to 20 mm diameter. The URSA-600 and PDShA-500 for inert-gas arc welding with consumable electrode are being modernized. The AGES-75 for atomic hydrogen welding is being readied.

V. S.

1. Arc welding equipment--Manufacture--USSR

Card 2/2

SINITSYNA, Ye.V.; GEF'MAN, N.S.; VIDENSKIY, I.G.; KOGAN, Ye.I.;  
SHIYANOV, P.G., red.; SEVRYUKOV, P.A., techn.red.

[Kursk Province; bibliography] Kurskaia oblast'; biblio-  
graficheski ukazatel'. Kursk, Kurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,  
1959. 184 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kursk (Province), Upravleniye vnutrennikh del. Arkhivnyy  
otdel.

(Bibliography---Kursk Province) (Kursk Province---Bibliography)

YOLITSKY, I. I., VINARSKIY, I. S., ZEMAN, M., Inzhener-ekonomist

Obshchestvennoye zdaniye, "Dobroye" v g. Minsk, 1953.  
(MIRA 17-2)

1. I. I. Yolitskiy i I. S. VinarSKIY, tel'skiy agol'nyy institut  
(g. Minsk, "Dobroye").

**GETMAN S.I.**

CONCENTRATION OF FINELY INTERSPERSED POOR TIN ORES  
N. P. Tukov and S. I. Getman. *Leningrad Metall* 20,  
No. 6, 35-40(1947), cf. C.A.B. 41, 1967c. The subject  
of this investigation was an ore in which the valuable  
components were cassiterite and stannite. These were  
interspersed in sandstone and cherty-white shale.  
Cassiterite was found infrequently. It formed aggregates  
of 0.001-0.45 mm. with a predominant size 0.05-0.15  
mm. Stannite was found enclosing sphalerite and in veins  
of 0.001-0.015 mm thickness. The ore was fired at 42°  
of its gang at the mine. In the packed ore 14.4% of total Sn  
was the sulfide. The optimum size for Sn recovery was  
<2 mm. Finer grinding reduced the Sn in the tailings but  
increased the vol. of fines and the loss of Sn in it. The  
concn. of less than 1 and less than 0.5 mm. particles after  
destining was tested in jigs and on tables. Tugging proved  
preferable. To treat the middlings of 65 mesh, a slane  
was found preferable to tabling. This was true also for  
middlings of 100 mesh. The combined concentrate was  
tailed. The product was roasted for 20 min. at 400° and  
passed through a magnetic separator. The final product  
contained 42.61% Sn and this amounts to an extr. of  
50.97%. Flowchart is given. M. Hosh.

GETMAN, T.N., akusherka (Moskva)

Results of sponsorship. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.2:32-35 F '56.

(MIRA 9:5)

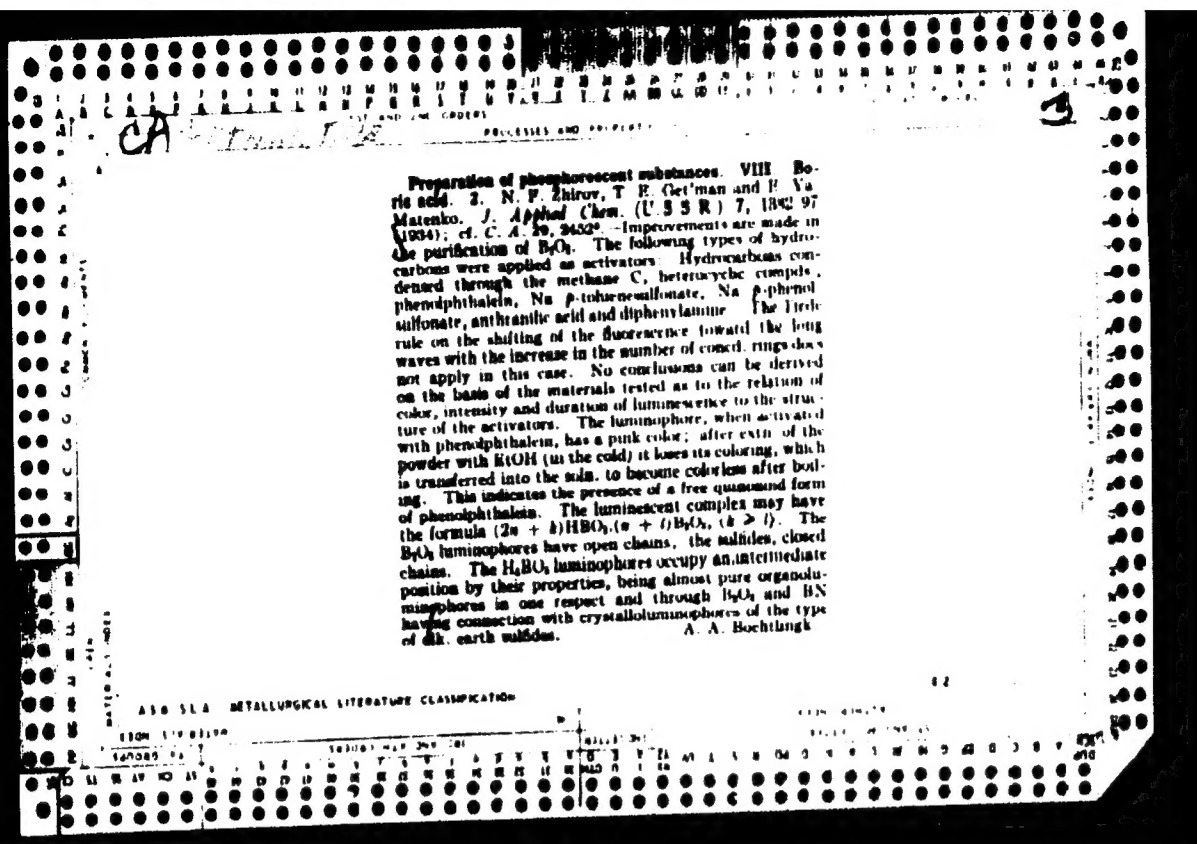
1. Poliklinika imeni 1 maya, Kalininskaya sheleznaya doroga.  
(OBSTETRICAL NURSING) (PREGNANCY)



GET'MAN, T. Ye.

34229. Get'man, T.Ye.: Starchevskaya, A.D. Konstanty Neustoychivosti Mednykh Soley Aminokislot. Kriminalistika i Nauch.-Sudeb. Ekspertiza. Sb. Z. Kiyev, 1949, C. 131-39

SO; Knizhnaya Letopis' NO. 6, 1955



GOTMAN, I. I.

The preparation of phosphorescent substances. IX. X-ray luminescence. N. F. Zhiron, I. I. Got'man and F. Ya. Matroko. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 644 (1955) (in English and Russian); cf. *C. A.* 50, 6740p. The characteristic feature of the x-ray luminescence is the absence of org. x-ray luminescence. The vitreous state of many luminescent and x-ray luminescent is not confined to the limits of the theory of the deformation of crystal lattices. It is assumed that in addition to the accepted chain structure of the centers characteristic for the vitreous luminescent there also exists an activator in the form of an assocn. of org. mole. or colloidal particles of free elements. The structure of the vitreous luminescent can be explained by means of the theory of deformation of the lattice of the crystalline luminescent occurring through an orientation of the mole. through the influence of the activator as well as through the effect of light. X-ray luminescent are not formed with  $ZnSiO_3$  within the temp. range of 800-1200°, regardless of the application of flux and a prolonged calcination. Na silicate used in the expts. was treated with  $H_2O$  and  $H_2S$  in the presence of  $Na_2H_2O_4$  and pptd. with a small amt. of  $ZnSiO_3$ .  $ZnSiO_3$  having greenish luminescence with x-rays can be obtained by activation with Mn. Among the l

compds. the highest x-ray luminescence was observed with uranyl fluoride, which had the compn.  $UO_2F_2 \cdot 4NH_4F$ . The yields and the qualities of the latter are improved by pptg. with alk. This presents the prospect of a finely-cryst. prod. with good x-ray fluorescence properties. The K and Na salts have similar properties. In their intensity the uranyl fluorides are inferior in the following decreasing order:  $ZnSiO_3$ ,  $BaPb(CN)_6$ ,  $UO_2F_2 \cdot 4NH_4F$ ,  $UO_2F_2 \cdot 4KF$ ,  $UO_2F_2 \cdot 4NaF$ . The last two salts have no practical value.

$UO_2F_2 \cdot 4NH_4F$  is fluorescent in silent discharges in the presence of air (at atm. pressure). Forty-three references. A. A. Borzhil'skiy

AS 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

(SE. 1000), 17.5

5(1.4)

RUSSIAN BOOK INFORMATION

0000013

Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Institut Khimicheskoy i Biokhichimicheskoy Mekh.

Raboty po khimii i biokhichimii, vyp. 2  
(izvestiya o khimii i biokhichimii i o khimicheskoy i biokhichimicheskoy mekhanike)  
No. 2, 1977, 1978, 1979. P. Mirskiy, 1977, 1978, 1979, 2,500  
copies printed.

Rezh. V.I. Ya.A. Plakov (Deceased) Corresponding Member,  
Academy of Sciences, USSR, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Publishing House:  
I.S. Pechenkin, 1977, 1978, 1979, M.I. Yefimov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for research scientists, teachers in  
schools of higher education and technical schools, aspirants, and  
students of advanced chemistry courses.

CONTENTS: The collection contains 9 articles which review work  
conducted at the Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry,  
USSR Academy of Sciences, on electrolytic aqueous and  
nonaqueous solutions, the chemistry of complex compounds,

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Sheka, I.A. Physicochemical Analysis of Solutions on the Basis of Dielectric Properties	163
Babko, A.K. and T.Ye. Gidman. Spectrophotometric Study of Complexes of Low Stability During Complex Formation	186
Babko, A.K. and T.N. Masarenko. Study of Metal Compounds Dyed With Oxanthroquinones	199
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AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress

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